

# Deben Rural District Council.

---

## Annual Report OF THE Medical Officer of Health

---

FOR THE YEAR

1952



June 3 1881

Dear Sir

Very much obliged

Yours truly

Wm. H. H.

## C O N T E N T S

	Page
Public Health Officers of the Authority - - - -	3
Statistics - - - - -	4
Infectious Disease - - - - -	8
Tuberculosis - - - - -	11
Housing - - - - -	14
Water Supply - - - - -	15
Sewage Disposal - - - - -	20
Inspection of Factories - - - - -	21
Food - - - - -	22

The Chairman and Councillors,  
Deben Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have great pleasure in submitting my annual report for 1952.

The population of the District continues to increase and the vital statistics are on the whole satisfactory. It will be noted that an exceptionally low number of deaths of children under one year took place during the period.

Infectious disease was not a prominent feature but an outbreak of Food Poisoning, fortunately without fatalities, involved a considerable amount of investigation.

I have dealt at some length with various aspects of the water supply to the district as by the end of the year the schemes were approaching completion. Mention has been made of our well water investigations which are still continuing.

In concluding I would like to thank both Councillors and Officials for their continued help to the Public Health Department.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

C.H. IIRIE.

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health.

C.H. IMRIE, T.D.,  
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

A.F. WARRANDER,  
M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., A.M.I.San.E.

Additional Sanitary Inspector.

R.T.V. BEDFORD,  
C.R.S.I.

## STATISTICS

### General

Population (Registrar General's Estimate for Mid. 1952)	27,950
Area of District in Acres	109,974
Density of Population. Persons per acre	0.25
Number of inhabited houses at 31.12.52.	8,010
Average number of persons per house	3.4
Rateable Value of District	£120,880
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£485

### VITAL STATISTICS

#### Summary covering five years.

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Population	25,130	26,140	27,030	27,850	27,950
Live Birth Rate per 1000 population	16.9	16.1	15.5	15.1	13.5
Still Birth Rate per 1000 population	0.19	0.05	0.14	0.18	0.32
General Death Rate per 1000 population	10.06	11.32	12.6	11.5	11.4
Infantile Death Rate (under 1 year) per 1000 Live Births	22.3	23.64	33.41	32.25	18.5

#### Comments on the Vital Statistics.

The steady increase in population which has taken place during previous years was maintained in 1952 in spite of the loss due to minor boundary adjustments in favour of Ipswich.

The Birth and Death rates remain at a satisfactory level and compare with advantage with other areas and with the national figures. The number of infantile deaths (6) was the lowest for the past five years.

# POPULATION

Registrar General's mid year estimates over 10 years:

1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
22640	23090	22570	23910	24410	25130	26140	27030	27850	27950

## LIVE BIRTHS

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	194	148	342
Illegitimate	20	16	36
			<u>378</u>

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population 13.5  
with comparability factor 15.12

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population England & Wales 15.3

Live Birth Rate per 1000 population for 10 years:

1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
14.8	17.8	16.4	18.4	19.17	16.9	16.1	15.5	15.1	13.5

## STILL BIRTHS

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	3	5	8
Illegitimate	1	-	1
			<u>9</u>

Still Birth Rate per 1000 Total Births 23.8

Still Birth Rate per 1000 population 0.32

Still Birth Rate per 1000 population for  
England and Wales 0.35

Still Birth Rate per 1000 population for 10 years:

1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
0.31	0.40	0.35	0.75	0.45	0.19	0.05	0.148	0.180	0.32

# DEATHS (ALL CAUSES)

<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>160</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>319</u>

Death Rate 11.4 - with comparability factor - 9.7  
 " " England & Wales 11.3

## Death Rate per 1000 population for 10 years:

1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
12.4	12.8	12.7	12.08	12.7	10.06	11.32	12.6	11.5	11.4

## Age at Death

	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	30-	40-	50-	60-	70-	80-	90 & Over	Total
Male:	4	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	3	4	10	15	30	46	36	6	160
Female:	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	5	14	28	48	44	13	159

## DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR

### Number of Deaths over a period of 5 years:

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
Legitimate	6 2	8 1	6 7	8 5	2 3
Illegitimate	- 1	- 1	1 -	1 -	1 -
Total:	6 3	8 2	7 7	9 5	3 3

### Infantile Death Rate 1952:

All infants per 1000 live births 18.5  
 " " " " " " England & Wales 27.6  
 Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births 17.5  
 Illegitimate " " " illegitimate " " 27.7



Causes of Death

Code No.		Male	Female	1952	1951
1.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	1	2	7
2.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-
3.	Syphilitic diseases	3	1	4	1
4.	Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-
6.	Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	1
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis (Polioencephalitis)	-	1	1	-
8.	Measles	-	-	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-
10.	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	5	7	12	8
11.	Malignant neoplasm of lung & bronchus	5	1	6	4
12.	Malignant neoplasm of breast	-	7	7	5
13.	Malignant neoplasm of uterus	-	-	-	3
14.	Other forms of malignant neoplasms and lymphatic	18	14	32	31
15.	Leukaemia and aleukaemia	-	2	2	1
16.	Diabetes	1	2	3	2
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	20	29	49	45
18.	Coronary disease, angina	23	12	35	35
19/20.	Heart diseases	30	32	62	64
21.	Other diseases of circulatory system	5	5	10	4
22.	Influenza	2	-	2	7
23..	Pneumonia	4	11	15	9
24.	Bronchitis	4	4	8	21
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	1	2
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1	3	3
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	1	3	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	2	3	5	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2	1
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth abortion	-	-	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations	1	1	2	6
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	14	16	30	43
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	5	1	6	6
34.	All other accidents	9	4	13	8
35.	Suicide	1	3	4	3
36.	Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:		160	159	319	322

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE

During 1952 the total of 357 notified cases of Infectious Disease was the lowest for 5 years. An outbreak of Measles began in the late Autumn but did not reach a maximum until the beginning of 1953.

Poliomyelitis was notified in 4 cases during the year and of these, three were non-paralytic and one had a slight and transient paralysis. There were in addition two cases of acute infective Polioencephalitis reported - one being fatal.

An outbreak of Food Poisoning took place in September, fortunately with no fatalities. A separate report dealing with this outbreak will be found under the Food Section.

It will be noted that while there was a small increase in the number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register the Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis was the lowest ever recorded in this District being 0.071 per 1000 compared with 0.24 for England and Wales.

## HEALTH EDUCATION

Over a period of more than 70 years a great mass of legislation has accumulated, all aimed at improving in one way or another the general standard of health of the nation. While this covers really every aspect of our environment and well-being it is inevitable that the highest standards of health can never be achieved by legislation alone as we are ultimately dependant upon the intelligent co-operation of each individual member of the community to make positive progress towards our goal. This has been widely realized for a considerable time and efforts usually in the form of poster and leaflet propaganda have been employed by most authorities.

During the year, in an attempt to foster interest in this subject I have given a number of lectures and demonstrations to meetings of various organisations including study groups, parent-teacher associations, women's institutes and mothers clubs. I found that there is considerable general interest in all matters appertaining to health but also a surprisingly great amount of ignorance and superstition.

Monthly Notifications of Notifiable Disease

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Scarlet Fever	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	1	4	3	5	18
Whooping Cough	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	3	25	41
Measles	1	1	3	3	14	13	13	3	2	2	40	96	191
Pneumonia	1	8	4	10	4	3	1	2	-	1	1	6	41
Erysipelas	1	2	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	9
Chicken Pox	6	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13
Infective Hepatitis	3	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	8
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	7
Dysentery	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	8	-	17
Polionyelitis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Eucorperal Pyrexia	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	5
Polio-Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
													357

Notifiable Disease - Age Distribution.

	0-	1-	3-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65-	Age Unknown
Scarlet Fever	-	2	2	8	2	2	1	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	-	8	13	16	2	-	2	-	-	-
Measles	3	29	30	107	8	3	4	-	-	7
Pneumonia	4	2	1	4	1	2	3	9	13	2
Jaundice	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	4	-	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	2
Chicken Pox	1	3	2	3	1	2	1	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	-
Dysentery	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	4	10	-
Polionyelitis	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Polio- Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-

Totals for past five years.

	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948
Scarlet Fever	18	3	22	26	3
Whooping Cough	41	186	92	131	83
Measles	191	289	515	195	486
Pneumonia	41	92	55	57	32
Jaundice	8	30	16	9	9
Erysipelas	9	4	1	10	6
Chicken Pox	13	9	1	4	-
Food Poisoning	7	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	17	110	-	-	-
Polionyelitis	4	-	1	5	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	-	-	-	-
Polio- Encephalitis	2	-	-	-	-

Notifiable Disease - Tuberculosis

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number on Register on January 1st, 1952.	45	34	31	25	135
Number notified during the year	10	8	1	4	23
Number restored to register after removal in a previous period	-	-	-	-	-
Number added otherwise than by notification	6	7	2	3	18
Number removed from register during the year	5	17	1	5	28
Number remaining on 31st December, 1952.	56	32	33	27	148

Analyses of Notifications

Cases Notified

Pulmonary

	0-1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	Over 65	Total
Male:	-	-	1	-	3	2	1	3	-	10
Female:	-	-	1	2	1	3	-	1	-	6
		-	2	2	4	5	1	4	-	18

Non-Pulmonary

	0-1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	Over 65	Total
Male:	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Female:	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	4
	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	5

Occupation of cases added to Register.

	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Otherwise</u>
Shop Manager	1	-
Gardener	-	1
Farmer (retired)	1	-
Labourer	1	1
Warehouseman	1	-
Design Engineer	1	-
Clerk	-	1
Nursing Orderly	-	1
Serviceman	1	-
Student	1	-
Housewife	7	7
Children's Nurse	-	1
Housekeeper	-	1
Postwoman	1	-
School Child	4	2
Unknown	4	3
Total:	23	18

Reasons for removal from Register.

Recovered	7
Non-T.B.	1
Left District	18
Died	2
	<u>28</u>

Analyses of Non-Pulmonary Cases:-

Cervical Glands	6
Renal Tract	1
Vulva	1
Abdomen	1
Uterus	1
	<u>10</u>

Deaths during the year

Pulmonary

	0-1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-65	Over 65	Total
Male:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Female:	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2

The Death Rate for Tuberculosis in Deben for 1952 was  
0.071 per 1000 population

The figure for England and Wales was 0.24 per 1000.

A comparison with the Statistics for the previous 10 years:-

	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942
Number added to register	35	35	31	19	34	32	18	23	25	27
Death from Tuberculosis	10	11	2	11	13	13	4	9	7	10
Death Rate (Tuberculosis) per 1000 population	.35	0.46	0.076	0.43	0.53	0.54	0.17	0.39	0.31	0.43

## HOUSING

While the building situation was rather easier during 1952 than in previous years, there still remained a great demand for houses throughout the district. At the end of the year there were nearly 600 applications on the list for rehousing. It is true that some of these were probably applicants to other authorities as well, or might be expected to make arrangements privately to rehouse themselves, but the fact remains, however, that several hundred houses are still needed to wipe off the waiting list, and this number might quite well be augmented materially when the general question of dealing with substandard houses arises.

### Hutted Camps.

By the end of the year a further decrease had taken place in the number of huts occupied as a temporary housing measure in the camps throughout the district. Most of these huts are now showing signs of age and wear and tear while many have defects which are not readily mended. It will be remembered that these camps were authorised for occupation for limited periods only. That at Nacton, for example, was only authorised for 5 years which period terminated in 1951.

It is to be hoped that the housing situation will permit of these camps being cleared on the expiry of the authorised period as the danger of them becoming slums is not negligible.

### Statistics for 1952

Revised number of inhabited houses in the District at 31.12.52.	8010
Average number of persons per house	3.4
During 1952 number of new houses completed by Local Authority	92
Dwellings converted or otherwise rendered habitable by Local Authority	Nil
Private buildings including conversions	24
Number on Waiting List for Council Houses at 31.12.52.	580



The foundations of the Rural District Council's water undertaking were laid in May, 1933 - some twenty years ago - by the then Rural District Council of Woodbridge, which formulated proposals for a scheme of water supply for the rapidly developing parishes of Rushmore, Kesgrave and Purdis Farm.

In 1934, the Rural District of Deben was created and absorbed (inter alia) the Rural District of Woodbridge. The District as then constituted comprised 66 parishes (the parishes of Dallinghoo Weald and Havergate Island now having no population) covering an area of roughly 172 square miles and was divided naturally by the River Deben into Western and Eastern Areas. Its coast line extends from the boundary of the Borough of Aldeburgh to the boundary of the Urban District of Felixstowe.

The southernmost part of the District, which lies close to the Ipswich-Felixstowe main road, is traversed by the mains of the Felixstowe & District Water Company, whose principal sources of supply are on Rushmore Heath and at Bucklesham Mill. The villages of Trinley St. Martin and Trinley St. Mary have long been supplied by this Company. Since the war, by arrangement with the Company, 5 miles of mains have been laid to serve Kirton, Falkenham, Bucklesham and a part of Newbourn (within the Company's statutory area) and 6 miles of mains in Lovington, Waldringfield and Hemley (for which bulk supplies are taken by the Council from the Company).

By agreement small fringe areas adjoining the Borough of Ipswich are served by the Ipswich Corporation, while part of the parish of Melton is supplied by the Woodbridge Urban District Council Waterworks (as recent successors to the Woodbridge Water Company) in whose statutory area it lies.

The remainder of the District is served from the Council's own sources.

The Western area of the District, being the more densely populated, was the first to command attention. In 1936 (after an abortive attempt to obtain a supply elsewhere) boreholes were sunk into the underlying chalk at the site of springs at Tuddenham, which were being developed to supply Kesgrave, Rushmore and Purdis Farm, to obtain supplies for the parishes in the North-west of the District, the yield from the springs being only sufficient to cover the needs of the three parishes for which their use had previously been suggested.

At the outbreak of war in 1939, the Tuddenham source had been developed, over 60 miles of mains had been laid and two water towers had been constructed, one at Rushmore serving the Rushmore and Kesgrave area and one at Swilland serving the North-Western area. Out of a population of some 18,000 in the Council's then area of supply, piped water was available in 20 parishes having a population of about 9,000.

In 1944, the Council considered a programme of post-war development with a view to making piped supplies available as rapidly as possible for the remainder of the area.

In the Western area, eight out of a total of 28 parishes remained to be served. Four of these parishes (Creetingham, Monowdon, Hoo and Martlesham) have now received supplies by extending the existing mains and three (Great and Little Bealings and Playford) are due to be provided with water within the next two years by similar extensions.

(Water Supply continued).

Increases in consumption have made the extension of the Tuddonham source of supply essential, and a further boring is to be made to bring that source up to the full capacity required.

This will complete in the Western Area a network of some 90 miles of mains serving all major groups of properties and capable of being extended to afford supplies to more isolated properties and farms as the need arises.

The major post-war development has, however, been the provision of piped supplies of water to the Eastern area of the District, the opening of which scheme will take place on the early summer of 1953.

In the last two years, over 50 miles of mains have been laid to serve eighteen parishes and capable of extensions to a further three parishes.

The source of supply for this area is at Pottistree and this same source is being used to serve a part of the North-Western area previously supplied from Tuddonham, the Pottistree water tower which is now under construction forming the link between the new source and the existing supply mains.

Storage of water in the Eastern area will be provided by the Rendlesham and Hollesley water towers, both of which are nearing completion.

The inauguration of this scheme will thus substantially complete the Council's programme of development, for they will then have an undertaking based on two sources of supply and covering with a network of almost 150 miles of water mains the whole of their area of supply.

During the year analyses of the mains supply were taken and showed the quality of the water to be of high standard of purity and with no evidence of plumbosolvency.

#### Water Sampling.

Samples from wells and private bores were also examined for Bacteriological contamination with the following results:-

	<u>Public Supply</u>	<u>Private</u>
Number of samples	10	194
Satisfactory	10	70
Unsatisfactory	-	124

In each case where an unsatisfactory report was received the owner of the well was advised and appropriate measures were recommended.

#### New Connections.

The number of connections to the mains in the year was 122, with 10 standpipes installed and 28 premises supplied by Meter.

#### River Water Samples.

Two samples from the River Deben were taken during the year and the bacteriological findings were typical of a raw water unprotected from pollution. No pathogenic organisms were found.

MAINS WATER SUPPLY BY PARISHES.

Parish	Direct to houses	Estimated population	By Standpipe	Estimated population	By Meter
<u>Debon R.D.C. Waterworks.</u>					
Boulgo	4	13	10	34	1
Lt. Beelings	-	-	-	-	1
Bredfield	37	125	48	163	23
Brightwell	1	3	-	-	3
Bromeswell	-	-	10	34	-
Burgh	19	64	23	78	10
Charsfield	35	119	44	149	17
Clopton	35	119	30	102	21
Crotingham	9	30	19	64	15
Culpho	3	10	1	3	3
Dallinghoo	25	85	13	44	21
Debach	22	74	9	30	2
Grundisburgh	106	360	83	282	22
Hasketon	30	102	26	88	16
Hemley	1	3	2	7	-
Hoo	6	20	11	37	3
Kesgrave	46	144	7	23	20
Levington	11	37	11	37	6
Martlesham	38	129	6	20	14
Melton	2	7	5	17	1
Monowden	5	17	13	44	13
Nacton	10	34	-	-	1
Orford	1	3	-	-	-
Otley	71	241	80	272	28
Pettistree	13	44	3	10	15
Playford	2	7	1	3	1
Purdis Farm	51	173	-	-	-
Rushmore	425	1445	34	115	37
Sutton	2	7	-	-	1
Swilland	14	47	24	81	9
Tuddenham	37	125	23	78	10
Ufford	117	397	29	98	9
Waldringfield	32	108	7	23	6
Westonfield	1	3	2	7	-
Wickham Market	261	887	76	258	25
Witnesham	73	248	48	163	16
1915			698		370

Parish	Direct to houses	Estimated Population	By Standpipe	Estimated Population	By Meter
<u>Ipswich Waterworks</u>					
Foxhall	7	23	-	-	-
Westerfield	25	85	-	-	-
	32		-	-	-
<u>Felixstowe Waterworks.</u>					
Bucklesham	32	108	-	-	-
Falkenham	31	105	-	-	-
Foxhall	16	54	-	-	-
Kirton	99	336	-	-	-
Newbourn	24	81	-	-	-
Trimley St. Mary	251	853	-	-	-
Trimley St. Martin	268	911	-	-	-
	721		-	-	-
<u>Woodbridge Waterworks</u>					
Melton	340	1156	-	-	17

Well Water Cyanosis.

In a previous report I drew attention to the condition known as Well Water Cyanosis. This disease of young infants which is of the nature of a poisoning is caused by an excessive amount of nitrate in water used for artificial feeding. It is, of course, confined to well waters which, incidentally, we often find are also polluted in other respects.

The amount of nitrate required to produce symptoms probably varies from one infant to another but it seems to be fairly well established that amounts in excess of 40 parts per million might be dangerous while anything over 20 parts per million must be regarded with suspicion. It however appears that infants lose their hypersusceptibility to nitrate when they approach the age of 1 year.

Although this condition is far from common the danger to life which it entails behoves us to take all practicable steps to prevent its occurrence.

To this end arrangements were made with the County Medical Officer to supply us with the addresses of all expectant mothers as soon as they are reported by the District Nurse. Where a well is in use samples are taken for both nitrate estimation and bacteriological culture and if the resulting reports are unsatisfactory a visit is made to the householder so that a full explanation might be given.

(Well Water Cyanosis contd.)

Where necessary the nearest source of unpolluted water is indicated.

During the year 157 wells were sampled and reported on by the analyst. The results of these investigations are shown below.

Number of samples satisfactory both Chemically and Bacteriologically	- 52 (33.1%)
Number of samples satisfactory Chemically only	- 105 (66.9%)
Number of samples satisfactory Bacteriologically only	- 58 (36.9%)
Number of samples unsatisfactory both Chemically and Bacteriologically	- 67 (42.6%)

The number of wells which were satisfactory chemically was roughly 2 out of 3. This number was reduced by the high percentage of poor bacteriological samples so that only 1 in 3 were satisfactory for both chemical and bacteriological points of view.

This high percentage of bacteriologically inferior waters serves to remind us that rarely is the water of a shallow well above suspicion owing to their extreme liability to pollution.

Although the presence of a high nitrate content is usually regarded as evidence of past pollution we found that it was only 42.6% of wells that increased nitrate and poor bacteriological quality went hand in hand.

It was thought that the high nitrate in water might be localised in certain areas. To test the truth of this all the results of our investigations were plotted on a large scale map. Unfortunately for the theory the limited number of samples at our disposal did not follow any pattern.

One result of the investigation was to reveal that a surprisingly high proportion of shallow well waters are unsatisfactory for domestic purposes.

### SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Sewage disposal in a Rural District is always a problem and in comparison to urban areas is expensive and often difficult.

Two treatment and disposal schemes are in operation for the parishes of Wickham Market (population 1931 Census - 1210) and the twin parishes of Trimley St. Martin and St. Mary (population 1931 Census - 1726). In addition there are small schemes in operation for groups of houses in Bucklesham and Grundisburgh.

During 1952 three new treatment and disposal plants to deal with the effluent from Council Houses were installed in the following parishes:-

Kesgrave	-	96 houses
Clopton	-	26 "
Waldringfield	-	20 "

Work was also commenced on a treatment and disposal plant for 30 Council Houses at Hasketon and another to deal with 20 Council Houses at Sutton. It is anticipated that these installations will be in operation in 1953.

As the Councils programmes of Water Main Extension near completion, it might be well to remember that it is probable that a few at least of the parishes receiving a supply will need facilities for disposing of their waste water, and treatment and disposal schemes such as are in use on some of our housing estates might in some cases be useful.

Portions of the Parish of Melton are drained by an antiquated system of sewers and open channels which only too frequently are a source of trouble. This system ultimately discharges crude sewage into the River Deben. The remedy for this unsatisfactory state lies in the long awaited and frequently postponed Woodbridge and Melton joint Sewage Scheme. This scheme was conceived some 20 years ago, was revived after the war and has been suffering from obstructed labour ever since. It is difficult to imagine an urbanised area in more need of proper sanitary facilities than Woodbridge and Melton and it is most fervently to be hoped that this will be realized and authority given to begin work.



FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

PART 1 OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	10	8	-	-
Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	62	53	-	-
Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

2. Cases in which defects were found:-

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to HM Insp-ector	by HM Insp-ector	
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	7	7	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

MILK AND DAIRIES.FOOD.

There are fourteen registered dairies in the District, eleven of them dealing with designated milk.

Licences issued for designated milk during the year are as follows:-

	<u>"T.T."</u>	<u>"Pasteurised"</u>
	9	9
Supplementary licences issued:	6	6

Biological examination of milk.

Number of samples examined	.....	69
" found to contain tubercle bacilli		-
" found to contain brucella organisms		5

Action under Section 20 (Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949) requiring milk infected with the germs of certain diseases to be heat treated.

Notices issued	-	Nil
" withdrawn	-	2
" still in force	-	Nil

ICE CREAM.

Manufacturers - Nil

Premises registered for sale of ice cream in the District total 44.

8 Ice cream samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination and all except one proved to be satisfactory.

MEAT INSPECTION.

There are nine slaughterhouses in the District and one Knackers Yard.  
18 Slaughtermen are licensed under the Slaughter of Animals Act.

Carcases Inspected during 1952.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed					Unknown
" inspected					-
" condemned					1

I am indebted to the Senior Sanitary Inspector, Mr. A.F. Warrander, for the figures relating to food condemned during the year.



PARTICULARS OF FOOD CONDEMNED DURING THE YEAR.

(a) Goods other than those Tinned or Bottled.

<u>Commodity.</u>	<u>Weight.</u>
Meat	372 lbs.
Bacon	7 "
Cheese	39 lbs

(b) Tinned & Bottled Goods.

<u>Commodity.</u>	<u>No. of Tins or Bottles.</u>
Milk	49
Meat	64
Fish	93
Vegetables	121
Soup	3
Fruit	221
Preserves	14
Fruit Juices	7
Pickles	9
Paste	6
Salad Cream	2376
Gravy Powder	1528
Coffee	25
Mustard	24

FOOD POISONING

- |     |                                 |                      |
|-----|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| (a) | Total number of Outbreaks       | 1                    |
| (b) | Total number of Cases           | 7                    |
| (c) | Number of Deaths                | Nil                  |
| (d) | Organisms or agents responsible | -Salmonella Thompson |
| (e) | Foods involved                  | Cooked Tongue        |

### Food Poisoning Outbreak.

An outbreak of Food Poisoning took place in the early autumn starting in August and continuing into September. As the details were of some interest they are given below.

In mid August two cases of sickness and diarrhoea occurred in Hollesley and these later proved to be due to Food Poisoning and we were duly notified. Investigation was initiated but owing to the lapse of 3 weeks between the onset and our receipt of the information the results were unproductive.

Over the week-end 13th - 15th September several more cases of Food Poisoning were notified involving four families in all. These were scattered in and around Woodbridge. This time the information was passed to us the same day and investigations were started at once. It was found that in each case within a few hours of the onset some cold boiled tongue was consumed. This all came from one shop. No sample was left. Investigations at the shop revealed that cooked tongue was from time to time on sale, the only occasion during the past month being 13th September. None of this tongue was left.

The method of handling the tongues was checked and it emerged that the cooking was done in a neighbouring bakery. The meat-handling staff at the butchers and the bakers staff were investigated and all proved negative.

The next step was to recheck all the stages between the tongue coming out of the cooker to it being sold to the customer. The message boy who carried the tongue wrapped up in his basket from the baker to the butchers was investigated and was shown to be a carrier of the infecting organism, *Salmonella Thompson*. On further questioning it was remembered that during a rush period on Saturday, 13th September this boy had been given the job of slicing the tongue.

I directed that this lad should be put off food handling until he ceased to carry the germs.

Although the upset was severe in some cases, there were no fatalities and all recovered fairly rapidly. In some cases, however, the infecting germs were carried in the bowel for several weeks after recovery.



